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Select Poetry.

John C. Fremont.

AIR—*John Anderson My Jo.*

One trial now is over John,
Your nomination's won,
You'll find out to your sorrow, though,
Your troubles just begun.

John you can ne'er be President,
Old Benton gives you gas;
Kit Carson won't be with you
To help you through the grass.

The woolly heads are weak, John,
The K. N's gone to styx;
"Old Buck" will buck you sorely,
In eighteen fifty-six.

John, you know you're no statesman,
And 'tis no use to talk;
The Californians found you out
And quickly made you walk.

You're very much like Barnum, John,
A chum of yours I'm told—
Your stock in trade is humbuggery
And California gold.

That Mariposa claim, John,
Came very good, no doubt,
But 'twill never make you President,
With every Kansas shout.

Your session in the Senate, John,
Was long enough to pay;
You only worked for *Fremont*,
The *Californians* say.

The Rocky Mountain woolly horse,
Which Barnum got from you,
Is dead—but John, procure and wear
The woolly hide—'twill do.

A woolly horse! oh dear, John,
Get another if you can,
And mount him straight, and travel too,
And lead your woolly clan.

But Johnny, take it easy,
In spite of Giddings' plannin',
The Keystone gives the President,
Behold him—JAMES BUCHANAN!

HENRY CLAY ON BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

We invite the careful attention of our readers to the following letter of HENRY CLAY, written some thirteen years ago to Rev. WALTER COLTON. It is one of the most suggestive letters we ever read, and particularly interesting at this crisis. It points out clearly the tendencies of Black Republicanism, and in a few pertinent phrases gives an outline of views, which, had he expressed them at length would have doubtless formed one of the greatest speeches of his life. Read the letter:

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to suggest a subject for one of your tracts, which treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultra of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else.—They would see the administration of the government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin, before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, and denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, and towards me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it: Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution. That it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first *destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion—perpetuate war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism.*

But the great aim and object of your tract should be to *the laboring classes in the free States against Abolition.* Depict *the consequences to them of immediate Abolition.* The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; *they would enter into competition with free labor;* with the American, the Irish, the German; *reduce his wages,* be confounded with him, and *affect his moral and social standing.* And as the ultras go both for abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, *to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.*

I would show their opposition to Colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. That they are to seperate those whom God had seperated. Why do the Abolitionists oppose Colonization? *To keep and amalgamate together the two races, in violation of God's will,* and to keep the Blacks here, *that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists, for the purpose of dissolving the Union, &c.* You can make a powerful article, that will be felt in every extremity of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.

HENRY CLAY.

There never was a political question agitated in this country more pregnant with momentous importance to the well being of the nation than this slavery question, especially in the shape which it has now assumed. We speak not of it with reference to Kansas. True, the attention of the people of the North is artfully drawn exclusively to that territory. A loud cry of "Free Soil" and "Free Labor" is set up and the sympathies of the people solicited for its condition. We will not pause here to dwell upon the ready and complete answer to all this.—The Senate has adopted a Pacification Bill, which amply provides for the peace and the happiness of that territory,—which secures to its inhabitants every right which they should enjoy—and which fully guarantees to them the privilege which the inhabitants of all the States and all the Territories should possess, of deciding the character of all their institutions for themselves. If there have been wrongs and outrages in Kansas, this Senate Bill will prevent their recurrence. If there have been just causes of complaint, it removes them. The Democratic party favor that bill—they wish to restore peace to the Territory, and secure equal and exact justice to all its inhabitants—but *the Black Republicans bitterly oppose it.* The Democrats wish to avoid difficulties in Kansas, and to create peace and harmony there—*the Black Republicans show, by their acts, that they desire to stimulate disorder, revolution, anarchy and bloodshed.*

But no man who wishes to comprehend fully the bearing of the present slavery agitation must imagine, for a moment, that the state of affairs in Kansas is the only or the principal feature connected with it. That is but an incidental consideration. The main questions rise in importance above the fate of a thousand new and sparsely populated territories. They concern the peace and the welfare of the millions of happy people who inhabit all the States.

Whatever may be the degree of solicitude with which we regard Kansas, and the Democratic party, (in conjunction with the National Whigs,) has shown by the Pacification Bill, that it alone is truly mindful of its wants, and it alone anxious to provide a remedy for its condition: let no man forget that his first duty is to examine closely the bearings of the Black Republican agitation upon himself and upon his own immediate interests and locality.

Since the time HENRY CLAY wrote the letter published above, the Abolition party has assumed fearful proportions. It has enlisted in its service an army of agitators, whose voices incessantly bellow forth fulminations against the Constitution and the Union; and their persistent efforts have at last aroused in many quarters a responsive feeling. And now all the veteran warriors of the crusade upon the South—all the disaffected and soured politicians who have imaginary wrongs to redress—all the elements of Disunion and Abolitionism, have united together in a sectional organization, under the leadership of FREMONT with the avowed purpose of putting him in the Presidential Chair, upon no other platform of principles and with no other idea of governmental policy than that of attacking and outraging the South, and placing the whole power of the government in the hands of open and avowed Abolitionists.—It is true there are specious disguises in which this design is veiled. But look at the men who lead off the movement for FREMONT and the leading presses which advocate him. Abolition is the one great thought of their lives—anti-slavery sentiments and hostility to the South, the moving principles of all their acts. They live, and move, and have their being politically, by and through anti-slavery agitation. Their success in the Presidential contest would be the success of Abolitionism, and the government in their hands a mere engine for the enforcement of Abolition views.

Now, reader, at this point pause and reflect upon the consequence. We will not ask you here to think of the tendency of such a result upon the South, but to the people of the North. Turn for your answer to the letter of HENRY CLAY. Let the fearful words by which in his wisdom he so truthfully and so pointedly expressed the inevitable result sink deep into your heart. "DISUNION—PERPETUAL WAR—THE EXTINCTION OF THE AFRICAN RACE—ULTIMATE MILITARY DESPOTISM"—this is the fearful banquet to which Black Republicanism *under the garb of philanthropy* invites us, according to the testimony of the immortal CLAY! But his warning did not end there. He wished to *"arouse the laboring classes in the free States against Abolitionism,"* because the slaves, being free, *"would enter into competition with the free laborer;"* "REDUCE HIS WAGES," "be confounded with him," and finally that the object of the Abolitionists was *"to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man."* There are now desperate appeals being made to the free laborers of the North for their support of the Abolition candidate FREMONT, but will they not heed the warning CLAY has given, and which a moments reflection will convince them is correct? We wish to heaven that every laboring man in the North, and above all in the border State of Pennsylvania, could be brought to see this question in its true light. Let it be pressed home to them by all their true friends. Let them escape ere too late the fatal net which their worst foes have set for them. The white laboring men have no deadlier enemies than the Abolitionists, and the experience of thousands of them will establish this assertion. Yet under the pretext of aiding free labor in Kansas, they would cajole them into an effort to destroy irretrievably their own best interests. Under cover of the infamously and notoriously false charge that Mr. BUCHANAN spoke in favor of a reduction of wages, they would *inaugurate a movement which would cripple and destroy forever the prosperity of laboring men.*

There is in the letter of HENRY CLAY matter for all to think of deeply and seriously. It comes home to the dearest interests of every man. It touches the tenderest chords of the human heart. It appeals to all that men hold justly dear as patriots and lovers of the Union—as friends of humanity—as well-wishers of the human race—and his fearful warning should ring in the ears of every laboring man as a frightful alarm bell, to warn him ere too late, against a fearful doom of horror and destitution.—*Pennsylvanian.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Letter from WM. B. REED, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—Absolute inability to speak in the open air will prevent me from uniting in your Mass Meeting on the 7th of August, for I am very sure you will not be able to compress within any room built by hands all who will be with you in doing honor to Mr. Buchanan. Franklin County, if I mistake not, was his birth place. Thence he started to win his way in life, and those, and the children of those, amongst whom he was born, will gladly and resolutely come forward to sustain him now. The intelligent, thrifty men of your County, descendants of the robust Scotch, Irish and German pioneers of the Cumberland Valley, will not be wanting at a crisis when civil and religious liberty and the Union of the States are endangered. To the multitude which will be sure to assemble there, I could not speak—much as I wish it—but my written words of sympathy and encouragement—of earnest anxiety for the success of the Democratic ticket at both the approaching elections, (one scarcely less important than the other,) I cannot withhold. I shall have my abundant reward if they influence a single reader. Take them, I beg you, for what they are worth. They are at least sincere and disinterested.

I have some associations with Franklin County which are peculiar. I have had friends there, in public and private life who, as contemporaries, were dear to me, and as my seniors, honored me by their counsel. Many of them have passed away—though some are still surviving. I was in the Legislature, on the same side of politics too,—for I am not ashamed of my antecedents, and you would despise me were I to deny them—with David Fullerton and Thomas McCullok—and I am very sure, if they were alive now, they would be neither Know-Nothings nor Abolitionists. I served long with Thomas Carson, of Mercersburg, an honest and independent man,—and if there be any one whose private worth and dignified public integrity, I have been taught especially to respect, it is he who still lives honored and esteemed among you—George Chambers. These are the personal associations which affect me. May I allude to some others?

I remember, years ago, on a bright summer's afternoon, toiling up the turnpike road on the Cove Mountain, in your county, and when I reached the summit, turning to gaze on as beautiful scene as ever gladdened my eye—the valley of peaceful beauty which stretches off to Maryland and towards the Potomac. It is a familiar scene to most of you. To me it was new, and its impression has never faded from my mind. As far as the eye could reach, there was fertility—the signs of tranquil industry; all was beautiful—all was peaceful—it looked, as it was, like the abode of a happy and united people. The political line separating Pennsylvania from Maryland, traced by those old fashioned surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, was visible to no eye. The trees on which they marked it had long been felled or disappeared. Many a farm was separated by it, but, except in the eye of the law, no one knew it or cared about it. I have often—for painful thoughts are thrusting themselves upon me—recalled that scene of actual beauty and united interest, and realised what it would be—what your condition will be—what must be the condition of every county of this Commonwealth lying on the Maryland line; Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Fayette and Greene; if disunion be forced on us, and the fracture be, as it would be, between what are popularly but falsely called the free and the slave States, *between us and Maryland.* I wish every man could be made to understand what a frontier is, even that of civilized life. Its daily, hourly vexations and dangers—its line of custom-houses to keep the smuggler in and out—the crowds of fugitives from justice and labor, infesting every avenue and concealed in every thicket—the murderer striking down his victim to-day and flying with the fresh blood on his hand to a *foreign* territory to-morrow—the bickering, the strife, the hot blood of conterminous dispute—all this, would be the daily doom of every Southern county of this State; and across the beautiful valley I have spoken of would be distressingly visible, the actual, broad, perhaps bloody line which disunion must trace. This is true, though hard to conceive. Pennsylvania, and you, citizens of Franklin county, have so long reposed in the very centre of the Union, that you cannot understand how you can become a frontier and how you will suffer when you do.

There was a time, before the Union was framed, unless my reading of history much misleads me, when these fancied dangers were realities. Let the Union be broken and they will be realities again. I read in the history of your own county (and it applies to every border county) words which it is well to think of, for they may become truth again to-morrow:

"It surpassed," says a writer, "the powers of the settlers to curb the wild and lawless spirit of the traders and frontiers men. The Conococheaque settlements were infested with bands of desperate marauders and counterfeiters, who bade defiance to all laws. They had an organized line through the Cumberland Valley into Virginia. They drove a brisk trade by stealing horses and cattle. After the British retired they carried on an extensive trade amongst themselves, by stealing horses at the South; passing them along the line to the North where they could not be recognised, and exchanging them for others stolen at the North. The long narrow valleys and secluded coves of the Blue Mountain, afforded a convenient route and secure hiding places. These were no shabby villains: they wore the finest dresses, sported the best horses and could display more guineas and jewelry than any others in the settlements, and though the source of their sudden wealth was suspected, no one dared to prove it against them. When not engaged in stealing, they resorted to counterfeiting Continental money, and sauntering round the towns passed it on travellers. If any one resisted or threatened to bring them to justice, his barn or crops were destroyed by fire." This is history and why may it not be history again? It is the Union and the Constitution alone which prevent it—and you are asked to put them at risk.

This is no rhetorical exaggeration. It is the sure forecast of an inevitable truth—and I exaggerate as little when I say, that never until now, have I felt the danger of disunion to be imminent. I tremble, in no imaginary panic, but on sober conviction, when I think how near it may be—how sure in one event it must be. Let me in temperate and guarded language say why I think there is danger and how Mr. Buchanan's election alone can avert it.

There now lies before me as I write, a few words of prophetic wisdom, written long before the present division of parties arose, which are very striking. They are the words of John C. Fremont's father-in-law: "The substitution," says Mr. Benton in the early pages of his 'Thirty Years,' of geographical parties *discriminated by the slave line* would, of course, destroy the just and proper action of the federal government, and lead eventually to a separation of the States." "If," wrote Mr. Madison nearly forty years ago, when the danger was very far off, "a state of parties should arise founded on geographical boundaries, what is to control these great repulsive masses from awful shocks against each other?" Now if these be words of wisdom, if such are to be the probable consequences of geographical parties strictly drawn, may not the trial of the Union be at hand? In speaking of geographical parties, no sane man means to say or ever has said, that the mere fact of the candidates for President and Vice President on a ticket, being from one section of the country, makes a party sectional or geographical. Our political history shows this is not so—and it may admit of some question, (Mr. Fremont's residence being rather ambulatory,) whether his is in this sense a sectional party now. No one knows exactly where the Vice President is to hail from. But that which makes a party sectional and geographical, is the principle which underlays it, the influence that controls it—the aggregate men that compose it; the flags that are flying over it; and looking at them now, when was there a party more intensely and malignantly sectional, more offensively geographical than that which in the last coinage of counterfeits, dares to call itself Republican. I have not time, nor is the work congenial to my taste, to point to the proof of this, so far as individuals are concerned. There is not a leading Abolition agitator in Pennsylvania who is not enrolled in the Republican ranks. You know it in your own neighborhood. I see it in mine. The campaign is conducted on purely Abolition principles, and those principles are avowed to be, hostility to Southern interests and insult to Southern feelings. Nay, further: so confessed is this sectionalism, that this Republican party does not pretend to ask a single electoral vote, or venture to circulate an electoral ticket south of Pennsylvania. It is meant to be an absolute triumph of the North over the South. Nothing less will satisfy those who control it.

Now when it is said or foretold that to this the South cannot submit, and that in this refusal, the Union breaks asunder, I appeal to candid and conservative men in the North, is there not reason in it? If the converse of the proposition could be stated, would the North submit? Certainly not, and that which is called disorganizing rebellion and treason now, would be honorable resistance then. It is painful to write or talk about such things, but we cannot shut our eyes to them. An Executive administration elected on the principles of the Republican party, and influenced by its spirit, could not organize itself—and when the hour of distraction and disunion comes, it will require a wiser and calmer intelligence than fanaticism can furnish to compose the storm—a hand stronger than that of an adventurer to hold the helm.

The danger is before us and around us. As a citizen of the North, I have sought to conceal it myself, but it will not down at my bidding. I do not draw this inference from the language of extreme men; but when I hear a Senator from Kentucky—a Whig Senator—a moderate and conservative man, within this month, in his place in the Senate, say—"I have never paid much attention to the talk about a dissolution of the Union; but I have often thought on the subject, and my conviction is that the *election of Fremont, or any man of that party, is the knell of the Union*" (speech of Thompson, *National Intelligencer*, July 17.) When such words as these are uttered, not by the heated South, but by the temperate and loyal West, we have a right to say there is danger and very great danger too. The South on this subject of the Presidency, is not violent or loud, but its silence is very ominous and most impressive.

Mr. Buchanan stands before the nation—and this is the ground over which conservative men should come to his support—as the representative of the principle which alone can avert their evils, that of repression and extirpation of all agitation on the subject of slavery, let it come from what quarter it may. He has said in simple and earnest language that this will be his aim. It must, for the good of the nation, come to an end. It can only be put an end to, by the strong moral power which a national man can exercise, and at a time when the relations of the Union are not disturbed but harmonised and reconciled by the expression of the popular will, rebuking decisively fanaticism of any sort; and this rebuke the Northern and Middle States are bound to give. Without this co-operation, Mr. Buchanan may strive and strive successfully to stay this noisy current of political agitation. With it, his success is easy and the peace of the nation is secured. It is the conviction of this—aside altogether from personal regard that has brought me and thousands like me to his support.

For a Pennsylvania man—for one whose earliest lesson was reverence for the great principle which William Penn enunciated, and whose habits or thought and education make him adverse to secret or intolerant political organization, there was no other path open. That into which some inconsiderate people are now seduced, of what is known as the "American" organization, can have no attraction for me or any conservative man. Believing, as I do, that Mr. Fillmore took more than one initiatory oath in a Know Nothing Lodge, by which he bound himself to proscribe politically his fellow-citizens who professed one form of Christian faith, and those who happened to have been born abroad, and to conform his opinions and regulate his political action by the decision of a secret, oath-bound, political club, I cannot vote for him. My antipathy to this secret and unconstitutional organization is no new feeling; I spoke it out long ago; I shall never change it. As one of the leaders of this party of intolerance, as one who gave to it the authority of his name and past position, I hold Mr. Fillmore responsible for a deep wound to the cause of political morality. If there is one thing about which the people of this country are and ought to be sensitive, it is their right to worship God as they please. They claim to worship God under such forms of ecclesiastical discipline as they choose to enforce upon themselves,—with such ceremonial, simple or elaborate, as they please, on such days and in such places as they choose for themselves, and this great privilege of religious duty the Constitution guards and protects. It is equally the privilege of all. There is not a Protestant who is not as much interested in guarding this constitutional right as the Catholic Christians whom Mr. Fillmore, and his secret confederates, have sworn to proscribe. It was, I repeat, the worst wound ever inflicted on political morality in this country when the secret oath-bound associations of religious intolerance were created. It was a sad spectacle when a statesman like Mr. Fillmore, joined them.

Regretting once more that I am unable to be with you, and to say what I have thus written,

I am very respectfully, your friend,

WILLIAM B. REED.

A Touching Incident.

The saddest story that we ever read was that of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy, just as yours reader, whom his mother one bright morning rigged out in a beautiful jacket all shining with gilt and buttons, and gay as a mother's love could make it, and then permitted him to go out to play. He had scarcely stepped from the door of the 'Swiss Cottage,' when an enormous eagle scooped him from the earth and bore him to his nest, high up among the mountains, and yet within sight of the house of which he had been the joy. There he was killed and devoured, being at a point which was literally inaccessible to man, so that no relief could be afforded. In tearing the child to pieces, the eagle so placed his gay jacket in the nest that it became a fixture there, and whenever the wind blew it would flutter, and the sun would shine upon its lovely trimmings and ornaments. For years it was visible from the lowlands, long after the eagle had abandoned its nest. What a sight it must have been to the parents of the victim.

The Freemont of Debate.

The clamor raised by the friends of Fremont on account of the alleged violations of the freedom of debate by southern men has induced the Plaindealer to reproduce from its colums of 1850 an incident in the short senatorial career of Colonel Fremont which forcibly illustrates his fitness as the candidate of the shriekers for free Speech. It is as follows:

THE FOOTE AND FREMONT DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty between Senators Foote and Fremont, grew out of the circumstance that Foote charged Fremont in the Senate, with seeking legislation in reference to the gold mines for the sake of his own private advantage, which Fremont pronounced false. Afterwards they met in the antechamber, when Fremont struck Foote and brought blood. They were immediately separated by Senator Clarke. Subsequently Fremont addressed a note to Foote, demanding a retraction of the language used by him in debate, to be signed in the presence of witnesses, and a challenge note was left if he refused.

Mr. Foote declined to sign the paper, but addressed a note in reply to Fremont, disclaiming any intention of giving any personal offence in the language used by him in debate.

The friends of both parties considered this satisfactory to Fremont, but, at his instance, the note of Mr. Foote was submitted to Colonel Benton, who consented to the arrangement. The following card is the result:

WASHINGTON, September 28, 1850.

A CARD.—The undersigned are authorised to state that the difficulty between the Hon. H. S. Foote and the Hon. J. C. Fremont, growing out of certain expressions used by the former in relation to the California bill in the Senate last evening, has been adjusted satisfactorily and honorably to both those gentlemen. Signed.

A. C. DODGE,
WM. GIVEN
HENRY W. SIBLEY
RODMAN M. PRICE.

LETTER FROM MARTIN VAN BUREN.

In answer to an invitation from the Tammany Society to celebrate the 4th of July with them, Ex-President Van Buren has written a long and able letter, giving his views in relation to the Presidential election and the political questions connected therewith. He was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but argues that its restoration now, if practicable, could effect no good purpose. In relation to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he says:

"Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, pledges himself to the people, "should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term he shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." He knows that this pledge can be redeemed but in one way, and that is by securing to the *bona fide* settlers of the Territory, if matters should be allowed to remain as they now stand, the full, free and practical enjoyment of the rights intended to be granted to them by the organic act, including that of free suffrage, and none will understand better than he, that nothing short of the substance of those rights would answer the purpose, or satisfy the excited and vigilant scrutiny of those who will watch every step that is taken in the matter.—Doubts were at once thrown out—I know not from what quarter—in regard to the power of the Executive to give this security; but affairs now in progress show that these doubts, if they ever existed, have been dispelled. The Constitution makes it the express duty of the Federal Executive to see that "the laws are faithfully executed," and he is clothed with powers adequate to its performance.

"Will Mr. Buchanan, if elected, redeem his pledge? I believe he will, and therefore I will cheerfully support him. All that can be asked of him is to do equal and exact justice to every section of the country—to exercise the high powers with which he will be invested to secure the object in view, as well because it will be right to do so, as because there may be reason to fear that the existence of the government itself may depend upon his securing it.—So much has been said in regard to the dangers with which the Union is threatened, as to require no inconsiderable effort on the part of an earnest man, to touch upon the solemn theme, for fear he might be suspected of a desire to prostitute it to comparatively petty purposes.—But all must admit it to be certain that there never was a period in the history of this republic when sectional animosities were so rife, or had, to so great an extent, inflamed the masses of the people. If the confederacy shall prove strong enough to withstand these torrents of bitter water, it will afford the best evidence that the love of union is as deeply impressed upon the American heart as its most sanguine friends have imagined it to be. I see good grounds for hope that such may be the happy issue out of our present alarming condition, in the prospect of Mr. Buchanan's election. He is neither an untried man nor one of ordinary stamp. He has for a long time been favorably known to the public service, and comes before the country with a character already formed, and a mind thoroughly trained in the school of experience. In regard to the future action of such a man, his constituents are not left to conjecture and hope, but may form positive opinions. He has established a foreign reputation, in regard to which he cannot fail to be solicitous. He has, with characteristic good sense relieved himself from the imputation of being influenced by a desire to conciliate any special or partial interest, with a view to re-election, and his acts from misconstructions, which the suspicion of being so influenced might engender. That a man with such antecedents, and occupying such a position, acting in a matter of sufficient interest to attract the attention of the world, and in the presence of a free and intelligent people, among whom he was reared and expects to spend the evening of his life, can fail to perform his entire duty when the path that leads to it is so plain that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein," is a consummation that I am very certain can never be realized."

Great Sufferings among the California Passengers, by way of Nicaragua—One Hundred and Twenty Deaths.

The True California gives the following account of the dreadful sufferings endured by the passengers who left New York in April last for California, by way of Nicaragua:

The steamer Orizaba left New York on the 8th of April, with some five hundred passengers, for California, by way of Nicaragua. On the 16th she arrived at San Juan, and the passengers disembarked. By means of open boats they started up the river, during a soaking rain. The exposure caused them much suffering.—When they arrived at Castilla, they were informed that the transit across the country was closed; and after two days' delay, during which they were constantly exposed to the weather, they were told if they chose, they could return to New York; but only fifteen minutes were allowed them: and as they were compelled to abandon their baggage in case they concluded to go back, three hundred of the passengers determined to push on.

They were taken to Grenada, where they were detained a month, notwithstanding that an epidemic was prevailing there. Here the most fearful disease commenced to rage among them. In four weeks, seventy nine of the three hundred were buried. During this time they suffered every privation—many were without means, and those who had money were compelled to put up with extortion and robbery at every hand.

On the 20th May, in the evening, news reached Granada of the arrival of the Sierra Nevada, at San Juan del Sur, and three hours were given the surviving passengers, sick and well, to get on board the Lake steamer. At the time, it was pouring rain and pitch dark. The sick were carried down, in the best manner possible, all getting thoroughly drenched. Upon reaching the landing of the Lake steamer, they were kept in the rain until they had exhibited their tickets, which detained them several hours. Finally, all were crowded on board, but before morning, three of the sick died, and were sent on shore.

On the Lake steamer, the scene is described as having been dreadful. The passengers were crowded together like sheep in a pen. There was scarcely room for the sick to lie down.—For nineteen hours they were thus confined, suffering every torture of body and of mind; several poor wretches gave up the ghost on the boat, and others died while attempting the journey from the Lake to San Juan. After they embarked in the Sierra Novada, the sickness broke out again, and during the passage from San Juan to this boat thirty-three deaths occurred.

AWKWARD.—A young and very handsome lady was a few days since a passenger in an omnibus in New York, in which was a party of Spaniards, who began in their own language a rather particular discussion of her charms.—They continued it without restraint until they reached their destination. In getting out, one of them happened to step upon her dress. What was his astonishment to hear her very quietly inform him of the fact in frightful good Castilian. The astonishment and embarrassment, chagrin, excuses and apologies, are all in that long catalogue of things which "can only be imagined."

Married Women, with brutes for husbands, may find their legal rights considerably extended by the following, which is contained in an act approved by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 11th ult:

Section 3. That whensoever any husband shall have deserted or seperated himself from his wife, or neglected or refused to support her, or she shall have been divorced from his bed and board, it shall be lawful for her to pretect her reputation by an action for slander or libel, and she shall also have the right by action to recover her seperate earnings or property: Provided, That if her husband be the defendant, the action shall be in the name of a next friend.

A GOOD SIGN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The New Bedford Express, which was started as an American organ, refuses to be transferred to the Fremont party, but runs up the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and is battling manfully and efficiently for their success. The editor says that the democrats are cordially sustaining him, and that amongst his warmest supporters are many who have heretofore acted with the whig and other parties; but being national men, with hearts too large to love only fifteen of the thirty-one States, like Noah's dove, could find no resting-place outside the democratic ark.

ALL RIGHT IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Times of the 15th instant assures us that Kentucky is as safe for Buchanan and Breckinridge as Mississippi or Alabama.

The Louisville Courier, a whig paper, thus speaks in its issue of the 14th of the prospect in Kentucky. It says:

"If the election were held to-day, Buchanan's majority in Kentucky would probably reach ten thousand; but when the fact becomes, as it will, more and more clear that Buchanan is the only chance to defeat Fremont, there will, we predict, be a general *stampede*, and we shall not be surprised if his majority in Kentucky reaches double or treble, or even quadruple, that number. We speak seriously, deducing effect from cause."

SPEECH OF COL. BLACK AT CHICAGO.

CAPTAIN WYMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LIGHT GUARDS.—We have come to exchange friendly and fraternal salutations on this anniversary of our National Independence. We have brought with us a token and testimonial of the cordial sentiment which is entertained by those we have the honor to represent towards your gallant company, and all the good people of this goodly city.

The first offering of friendship from Pennsylvania to Illinois is the Flag of the American Union. Our feelings will suffer no violence if the gift is accepted as "a sign and a token" of earnest attachment on the part of Pennsylvania to your noble State, and every several sister State of our common confederacy. (Cheers.)

"The Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh" have commissioned us to offer to you, in their name, this brilliant stand of colors. Our hearts have fully entered into the performance of this proud and pleasant duty.

It is right that I should tell you something of the Dequesne Greys, and this I shall endeavor to do without a sacrifice of delicacy or good taste. My personal association with them has been long and intimate. Having no present active connection with the company, I trust that I may, with propriety, speak of their past services, their signal virtues and reputation.

In the Mexican campaign they volunteered in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment for the war.—Their entire conduct was so gallant and meritorious, that no soldier need blush or tremble to take from them the same American flag under which they fought and conquered for our country.

Few of the "Corps" survived the dangers of the distant field—enough however to form the nucleus of "the Duquesne Greys" as they now exist. Safe guardians of their own reputation, and faithful, always, to the name and memory of the dead. (Applause.)

The speaker here referred to the two cities of Pittsburgh and Chicago. Their infancy and early history were in many respects alike. Both were military outposts. Pittsburgh sprang from old Fort Duquesne and Chicago took her first beginning from a Block House. Through much tribulation and many dangers, their existence has been achieved. Both are now prosperous and populous cities, interested largely in manufactures and every branch of commerce.

Your city has quickened into full life and manhood almost by magic. The sun set upon a wilderness, a lake and a river, and rose to receive the smiles and salutations of a bold and thriving people. (Loud cheers.) Mythology was wont to startle us with the story of a Goddess leaping in full armor from the brain of Jove. Chicago, as a fact, surpassed far the fable. She has leaped from her own brain, clothed with the armor of enterprise and peaceful industry to achieve new and noble conquests. (Immense applause.) Your city now is a type of our country, whose extending greatness is but beginning to be fully felt.

When Dr. Franklin was our representative at the court of Louis the XVI, he was asked by the King what would be our probable increase of population, in case the colonies were successful. He replied that he thought the population would double itself every twenty-five years. The first census was taken in 1790, and between that period and 1840 the population doubled every 22½ years. The great philosopher and statesman calculated closely, but within the mark. If we count for the future by a ratio no greater than the past fully justifies, the setting sun of the last day of the nineteenth century will fill the eyes of a nation numbering one hundred and ninety millions of people. (Tremendous applause, which lasted several minutes.) On this day—this day of days, let us pause for a moment to dwell on the delightful thought, that one hundred and ninety millions of American Freemen will gather, as we are gathered, under the same Star Spangled Flag that floats to-day over the American Union.

I know you will bear with me, (continued the speaker,) while I turn your attention to the origin and significance of this flag. It is not the flag which the Colonies unfurled when the first blow was struck for freedom. As late as February, 1776, we find an American ship of war carrying at her masthead "the rattle snake and the pine tree" with the motto "*Don't tread on me*," the inference naturally following "my stroke is death."

"The Stars and Stripes" were adopted after the Declaration of Independence by the American *States* in Congress assembled. The rattle snake was a fierce and hostile banner fit only for war. It was "of the earth—earthly." But the other has its firmament in the heavens and to them appealed for its stars. While it flashes fire in conflict, it adorns with benignant smiles the paths of peace. (Applause.)

It becomes a procession of Sabbath School children as well as an army in the field.

It does not need to say "Don't tread on me," for the stars of heaven are there, and though they have no tongue, with most miraculous organ they constantly do say, NO HUMAN FOOT CAN TREAD ON US. (Great cheering.) No particular star was singled out to adorn our flag.—Our fathers laid the whole heavens under contribution and took in the firmament. The sweet influences of the Pliades are there. May we not hope that the sweeter influence of Bethlehem's star are also there?

No particular State of the Union is indicated by any particular star. Yet there is a star for every State, but thank God, when we look at the flag, we cannot discern one star from another. Illinois and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia and the Carolinas, are there.—All together forming one glorious constellation. Blot out but one, and you destroy forever the beauty and harmony of all.

A word to you, my fellow-soldiers, and I have done. It is related of Henry of Navarre, that before going into his greatest engagement he said to his troops, "when you are in doubt follow my white plume." May I be pardoned for saying to you, my countrymen, if a doubt comes over you in peace or war, in prosperity or adversity, follow the flag of the American Union.

God grant that the trembling wires, in their office of mystic communication, may this day carry no sentiment over the States but filial love to the Constitution and fraternal attachment between the States of the American Union. (Cheers.)

Capt. WYMAN, I place in your hands for the company you command, this flag of the free.—It is the gift of true and tried men.

"Take the banner to your keeping,
While our hearts are thrilled with joy—
From the men of Pennsylvania
To the men of Illinois."

[Great cheering.]

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, August 8, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KATTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

Capt. John McFanles.

☞We were honored with a call by this distinguished gentleman, a few days since, and were pleased to see him look so well. He is spending a few days at the Bedford Springs. To Capt. MCFANLES the people of Bedford and Huntingdon counties are more indebted for the great work which has opened up our immense Broad Top Coal Region than to any other source, and his name will ever be dear to our citizens. An accomplished gentleman, possessing the finest business qualities, and purest integrity, whatever he undertakes always seems to prosper.—We hope he may long live to see the advantages the public will derive from his spirit of enterprize, and to still further encourage others to acts worthy the great State of which we are a part.

EULOGIES!

☞Some men's eulogies are written after death—others prefer to *see* them in print before "shuffling off this mortal coil." FR. JORDAN, Esq., would seem to be among this class, as his has already made its appearance, no doubt to *his* great edification! Mr. J. thinks the Gazette is opposed to him on account of his "talents and high position," a *point* we should never have thought of had he not directed our attention so especially to it, but the ruling passion is always strong, even in death. This Eulogist pathetically tells when he came to Bedford—how *strange* he was—with whom he studied law—with whom he entered into partnership—how he has increased in practice—how he was twice appointed prosecuting Attorney—how "popular" he was in being elected to this office at a time when there was no Democrat who would consent to take it, even though it could have been conferred by appointment—how he was elected Chief Burgess of Bedford Borough—and how he was considered the "*best*" man of his party in the Legislature by being *named* for Speaker of the Senate at the close of the session. He concludes this *modest* paper by the assertion that the Bedford Gazette wishes to "drag him down to its own level (was he ever that HIGH?) by maligning his character both public and *private*," a statement he cannot sustain by a single quotation from our paper! A part of his history, however, he has not written, and we herewith append it. When he was elected to the Senate, his constituents thought he would conform to their wishes when fairly expressed—but how they were *deceived* can be better immagined than expressed. The LIQUOR QUESTION was one of the most exciting ever brought before the people; and, notwithstanding his constituents had decided against a Prohibitory Law, by an immense majority, Mr. Jordan treated their decision with the most perfect contempt, and voted for the famous, or rather *infamous*, Jug Law—and he continued steadily to vote against every effort to repeal it, while at least nineteen-twentieths of the voters of this Senatorial District were demanding its repeal! This fact is known to everybody, and needs no argument to enforce it. Finding, however, about the close of the last session, that this *humbug* had been worn out, he meanly changed his entire course without putting upon record a single line of explanation to show why he had done so. After all his speeches against rum-sellers, rum-suckers, wife-whippers, and liquor drinkers in general—after all his efforts to *compel* men to become the advocates of *his fanaticism*, he suddenly made a "Jim Crow" of himself, and wheeled about and turned about and *voted* for a wholesale system of Licenses—and afterwards advocated the licensing of a house in Bedford to retail Ale and Beer!

To him, too, the tavern keepers are as much indebted as to any other fanatic for the high price they are compelled to pay for their licenses. As he announces himself to speak to the "Americans" of St. Clair, in a school house, we invite some of his friends to inquire of him whether he is not justly entitled to the plank we have added to his Eulogy—and whether a man is fit to speak to freemen who deliberately insults their judgment by opposing their wishes fairly and emphatically expressed at the ballot-box, as they were in reference to the Liquor Law?

Fr. JORDAN & Co. denounces the appointment of Mr. JOHN C. BOWLES, as operator at the Telegraph office in this place, as a "Loco Foco Outrage," notwithstanding he received his appointment from a Board which is exclusively controlled by the *opponents* of the Democratic Party, as is fully manifest from the fact that Capt. Harmer, a violent Know Nothing, was retained here for years, and up to the day of his death. The Telegraphic Company sent Mr. Bowles here, we presume, because it is a point requiring a man of ability, and because Mr. B. is one of the best operators in the State. We do not believe a single Democrat in Bedford knew anything about his appointment until announced as above. If any Democrat asked for the removal of Wm. McMullen because "*he was a mechanic and a mechanic had no business in the office*," let the name or names be given, or forever wear the brand affixed to falsehood in its dirtiest shape. We call upon the Chairman of the County Committee for the proof for so glaring a charge. The outrage upon the widow of Capt. Harmer, in the article alluded to, has no parallel for meanness.

☞The County Committee have not yet been called upon for that $1000 Reward they offer to any man who can show that James Buchanan ever advocated the reduction of labor to 10 cents a day. No one dare meet the proposition, knowing the statement to be a deliberate falsehood.

HENRY NICODEMUS, ESQ.

☞Some two years since this gentleman left the Democratic Party and joined the Know Nothings, a *right* conceded by the Democratic party to all who saw proper to do so. For this act he was not denounced either publicly or privately, and was never threatened with RUIN and INFAMY for having exercised the right of a freeman. Now, however, after having fully satisfied himself that he done wrong in joining that order, an order existing in violation of the Constitution and opposed to every principle of truth and justice, and having determined to abandon it, he is denounced for all that is vile and contemptible by this extraordinary combination to elevate negroes and degrade white men. Such is the difference between Democracy and the elements that stand opposed to it. Democracy allows all men to think and act for themselves—Know Nothingism would compel men to follow a few corrupt office-seekers, and place their conscience and judgment in their keeping. As for Mr. Nicodemus he has always borne the character of an honest man and good citizen, and no stain ever rested upon his reputation except that of connecting himself with Know Nothingism, of which he has honestly repented, and for which he deserves the respect of all good citizens.

Mr. NICODEMUS has frequently been elected by the citizens of Bedford to posts of trust and honor, and never was defeated we believe except when he run for Treasurer of the County, and his defeat on that occasion was owing to the fact that his name had been connected with the *political* temperance movement then agitating the public mind—a movement which, for a season, cajoled many Democrats, who were temperance men, into the ranks of the opposition, believing that party to be *honest* in its professions of love for the cause of temperance. They found out, however, that the most radical advocates of temperance, who belonged to the Whig party, were willing to vote for any lover of rum rather than support a temperance man who belonged to the Democratic party—and to this cause alone was Mr. Nicodemus indebted for his defeat for Treasurer. If professing *temperance* whigs had voted for him he would have been elected by a handsome majority, but he did not get a single vote in that quarter, whilst at least a hundred Democrats refused to vote for him, because he was designated as the *political* temperance candidate.

But suppose we take Mr. Nicodemus to be the degraded man he is now represented to be by Fr. Jordan & Co. in what position does it place this *virtuous* firm? They made Mr. Nicodemus the President of their Council, the Secretary of their County Committee, and, consequently the bosom and confidential associate of Mr. Jordan—they gave him their unanimous vote for Justice of the Peace, and even 8 votes more than were given to Mr. Jordan for Burgess, thus placing him one head higher than the said Francis. Now, if the Know Nothings of Bedford County were willing to make Mr. N. the head and front of their order, and their candidate for Justice of the Peace, *knowing* him to be the mean man they now represent him to be, does it not prove that a convict from the Penitentiary could as easily have obtained their suffrages as either Jordan or Nicodemus, had he been placed in nomination by a *majority* of these false-styled Americans? If Mr. Jordan's "high position" is attributable to the fact that he was elected Chief Burgess by the Know Nothings of Bedford, does it not follow that Mr. Nicodemus' "position" is of a "higher" order than his? Or is this rule intended to work one way for a Lawyer, and another way for a "*Mechanic*?"

The fluttering caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Nicodemus shows that more than one bird has been badly wounded! We advise them to take it easy, however, as this is only the beginning to a general stampede.

For Free Trade!

☞Our K. N. opponents have not only abandoned their opposition to the TARIFF policy of the Democratic Party, but have actually come out in favor of free trade! They charge, as a burning shame, that the poor man is paying a tariff of five cents per pound on sugar to keep up 1100 manufacturers of the article, the very thing they have heretofore alleged as the greatest blessing that could be visited upon the poor. A "High Tariff" and "Protection for the sake of Protection," has heretofore been the rallying cry of Federalism. Now it is: Down with the Tariff—give us free trade—so that the foreigners may send in their supplies to the destruction of our own manufacturers. The Democratic policy always was right—always will be right—and always must rule this Nation if we would be a prosperous people.

☞Fr. Jordan & Co. in speaking of the late Democratic Meeting held in St. Clairsville, assert that one half the number were in a beastly state of intoxication, a fact we desire the very large and respectable audience who attended that meeting to note down as a specimen of the estimation in which Farmers are held by the leaders of Know Nothingism in Bedford. The only place that liquor could be had was at the Hotel of Mr. PETER AMICK, and all who know him know that he is not the man to make people "beastly drunk." We suppose this indirect stab at Mr. Amick is owing to the fact that he will not become the tool of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism.

K. N. Ticket.

☞A K. N. Convention met in this place on last Thursday and nominated a Ticket to be supported by that party at the next election. We have not yet seen the Ticket, but learn that WM. GRIFFITH was nominated for Associate Judge. An old-line Whig, in referring to this nomination, said, publicly, in the presence of several gentlemen, that when he heard the fact announced, "*it made him sick.*" The Convention which nominated this ticket is the very same body which assembled here one year ago and made the nominations for last October, *when their powers ceased*. These delegates were not even then chosen by the people, but by the Lodges at their midnight secret meetings, and these are the men who nominate a second ticket and undertake to say which of the nominees, Fillmore or Fremont, shall be supported by the party in Bedford County. So great an indignity was never perpetrated upon the masses in this or any other county in the Union. Will freemen tamely submit to such an insult?

☞Fr. Jordan, Esq., in a secret circular recently addressed to the K. N. Committees of the different Townships, says that Bedford County can and *must* be carried against the National Administration. This is strong language to emanate from a weak stomach, and about which we think the people will have something to say. To declare that the freemen of Bedford County *must* sustain the rotten and sinking fortunes of Know Nothingism, is to proclaim that they are the mere tools of this stereotyped chairman, and that they have no opinions of their own!

K. N. Circular.

☞We have in our possession a list of the names of the secret Township Committees of the K. N. Party for the County of Bedford, which we may publish hereafter, for general information, as it has never yet been made public.

☞MAJ. BERNHARD requests us to say that he is a candidate for re-nomination to the Legislature.

Pole Raising in Union Township.

☞The Committee of Vigilance for Union Township have concluded to change the time for the Democratic Meeting in that Township from the 19th to the 30th of August—said meeting to be held at Louisville, instead of Ake's Mill—with the view of accommodating the largest number of people. A Liberty Pole will be raised on the occasion, and several speeches will be delivered. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Pole Raising in Colerain.

☞The Democrats of Colerain Township intend to raise a Liberty Pole in the village of Rainsburg at their meeting on the 15th inst., to which they respectfully invite all who desire to hear the principles upon which our candidates go before the people.—Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞The Democratic Meeting to be held in West Providence on next Monday, will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening, in the village of Bloody Run. Able speakers will be present.

☞The Meeting for East Providence on Tuesday next, will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. All the other meetings announced will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said days, and it is hoped our friends will make such arrangements as will secure a full turn out of the people.

Meeting in Colerain.

☞The Democrats of the lower end of Colerain Township will meet at the School House at Barndollar's Mill in said Township on Tuesday evening 19th inst. at 7 o'clock. A large turn out is expected. GEO. H. SPANG, Esq., and others, will address the Meeting.

☞We invite the earnest attention of the people to letters from HENRY CLAY, WM. B. REED and MARTIN VAN BUREN, which will be found on the first page of the Gazette of to-day. They all contain startling admonitions, and should awake every man to a sense of his duty. Read and hand them round.

☞Hon. J. S. BLACK, of the Supreme Court, paid us a flying visit during the present week, enjoying his usual good health. He looks upon the election of James Buchanan as a fixed fact, not even admitting of the shadow of a doubt.

To the Public!

Having deemed it my duty as a man of honor and a Christian to renounce Know Nothingism I have been attacked in the most false, shameful, and scurrilous manner by the persons who do the scribbling for the Bedford Inquirer, a paper devoted to falsehood and slander of the lowest order, and which has become so degraded even in the eyes of many of those who belong to the same party that it has become a reproach, from which decent men turn with loathing and disgust. Of late it is principally filled with eulogies upon Fr. Jordan, who is the brother-in-law of the printer, an indication of the *modesty* which propels the action of these *twins* in their scurrilous attacks upon those who take the liberty of thinking for themselves. In order to show the willful, deliberate, and malicious manner in which these fellows manufacture lies, and then parade them before the public as solemn truths, I would respectfully call attention to the following certificate. All the other charges preferred against me are on a par with this outrage upon truth. When office-holders of their own party, thus brand these villifiers, who will believe them.

Respectfully,
H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, Aug. 8, 1856.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do Certify that we have read an article in the Inquirer and Chronicle of last week, headed "Henry Nicodemus," in which article the writer charges him (Nicodemus) with being an applicant last winter for clerk of the Poor House. In justice to ourselves and H. Nicodemus, Esq, we say that the charge is *unfounded*—that he was no applicant for the clerkship last winter—nor at any other time since we are directors.

G. D. SHUCK,
J. CORLEY.

Bedford, Aug. 8, 1856.

To the Public.

For the reasons stated by Henry Nicodemus and others, in the Gazette of last week, renouncing Know Nothingism, I also abandon this degraded order henceforth and forever, and declare my intention to vote for Buchanan and the whole Democratic Ticket.

JAMES DEFIBAUGH.

St. Clair Tp. Aug 8, 1856.

☞The following exposition from Henry Nicodemus, Esq., shows that there is no obligation whatever resting upon any member of the K. N. Party to support the Ticket they have just put in nomination, a fact which should be generally understood:

Obligation not Binding.

Having been inquired of frequently since I left the Know Nothing party, whether the obligation administered by the Know Nothing Lodges is binding on the members this fall or not—whether they cannot vote for the Democratic Ticket without violating their obligation—I say the obligation is not binding on any person in Bedford County belonging to the organization.

1st. Because the councils themselves are dead. The Constitution declares that the jurisdiction and power of the State council shall extend to all subordinate councils of the State of Pennsylvania, and shall be assessed ——— per annum to defray the expenses of the grand and State councils, to be paid semi-annually; and, on failure thereof, all connection with the State council cease. There is not a council in Bedford County that have paid their assessment for the last eighteen months, and have, therefore, no connection whatever with the State council.

2nd. The obligation in the ritual administered to you touching the matter of voting, was as follows:—"*That you will, in all things, Political or Social, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority when expressed in a lawful manner.*" Now, what is meant by a lawful manner, the Constitution will explain: The Constitution adopted July 14, 1854, and amended April 5, 1855, Art. 3, Sec. 6, saith, all candidates put in nomination for all ward, township, municipal, representative, senatorial, congressional and State candidates, shall be determined by the popular vote in the respective districts. You will, therefore, be able, at a glance, to see that you are not under any obligation to vote for the ticket presented to you for your support by the Know Nothing party. If the councils in Bedford County were under the jurisdiction of the State Council, they would be bound to put their candidates in nomination by the votes of the different councils, as the Constitution stands unaltered.

H. NICODEMUS,
Late President of Bedford Council.

Aug. 9, 1856.

All Hail New York.

☞We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate to our friends that there was a complete and cordial re-union of the Democracy of New York on last Thursday, which gives the State to Mr. Buchanan beyond doubt.

Mr. Buchanan responded to the Convention by telegraph, in the following letter of congratulation:

Mr. Buchanan has received the resolution of the Consolidated Convention of the New York Democracy. Their union, at this eventful crisis, is one of the grandest events in our history. Our car will now weather the storm of fanaticism, and the Union must and shall be preserved. The whole southern country will hail this reunion as a rainbow in the clouds, promising a return of the peace and harmony which prevailed in the good old time among the sister States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞The meeting in St. Clairsville will be held in that village on the 13th of September instead of the 18th of August as heretofore announced.

JAS. B. CLAY SPEAKS!

GRAND UNION RALLY IN KENTUCKY.

There was a great gathering and union of democrats and national whigs near Maysville, in Kentucky, on Saturday last. It was a union barbecue, where several thousand Kentucky freemen and several hundred Kentucky ladies assembled in a beautiful grove to consult together upon the momentous crisis which is now upon the country. Hon. Richard H. Stanton called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. George B. Hodge, an old-line whig, who said he could see no other party in the field which stood upon a broad national and union basis but that whose candidates were Buchanan and Breckenridge. When Colonel Hodge had concluded his able and interesting address Col. Stanton introduced "James B. Clay, the son of the immortal Harry of the West."

At this announcement there arose a wild shout of enthusiasm and joyful welcome from the vast multitude. The ladies rose from their seats and waved their handkerchiefs. Mr. Clay came forward and addressed the meeting. We regret that we must confine ourselves to a few passages of his masterly speech:

Mr. Clay said that he was a quiet farmer, who had taken little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in his own State. There were not a half dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press—he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He has been painted as a monster of political tergiversation and infidelity—his own and the heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile abuse to which he had been subjected. He now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellow-countrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct.

Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honored source. It was not in the nature of his race to be faithless and treacherous.—There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor and flag of his country; and, even when disabled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combatted the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name—greatest that had ever been or ever would be—his father, had lived for his country and for the Union—had exhausted his days in the service of the republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

In the performance of this object, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the whig party had been furled and laid upon his father's grave.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to say that he had clung to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in the embarrassment in which the Sage of Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native-Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on the subject. So, hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which at the same time proclaimed very high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirit, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persuaded to present himself for interrogation at the portals of one of the lodges of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what was his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the *religion of his wife*; and finally, would he not bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place—no party—for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlivened the gloom of the horizon. Under these circumstances, his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained an organization in all the States—which stood upon national and Union ground—which alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confederacy.

After speaking in high terms of Mr. Fillmore, but showing that he stood no chance for an election, Mr. Clay proceeded:

But he confessed, if he deemed it wise and patriotic to vote for Mr. Fillmore, it would certainly be a hard task to take him with the candidate for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Jackson Donelson, who, besides being a renegade from his own party, had quite recently been the reviler and defamer of Mr. Fillmore, and of that administration which gave Mr. Fillmore the high consideration and claims that are now accorded to him. To vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson in preference to John C. Breckenridge was certainly a hard alternative for a Kentuckian. Breckinridge was his townsman, the play-mate of his infancy, the companion of his boyhood, his friend and intimate at all periods. Breckinridge had additional claims upon him. When he was elected over general Leslie Coombs to represent the Ashland district in Congress, Mr. Breckinridge had asked a friend of his father how Mr. Clay would receive him if he should take the liberty of calling on him. "As a gentleman and a Kentuckian," was the reply.

Mr. Breckinridge accordingly came, and he (the speaker) was present at the interview. Mr. Breckinridge stated to Mr. Clay that he had called to pay his respects to him; that, though of the opposite political party, he had been chosen to represent the district which he (Mr. Clay) had himself represented with so much renown and fidelity, and he should consider himself—young and inexperienced as he was—quite incompetent to do justice to the high duty he had assumed without the counsel and aid of Mr. Clay; and he desired permission to con-ult with him freely, when he should enter upon his duties, and to receive the aid of his great experience and knowledge of political affairs. Mr. Clay was much pleased with this interview. It produced a deep impression on his mind, and his regard for Mr. Breckenridge was ever afterward warm and earnest. And now I am expected to throw aside such a man and vote for Andrew Jackson Donelson. "Why, fellow-Kentuckians," exclaimed Mr. Clay. "I would not give John C. Breckinridge for a woods-full of Andrew Jackson Donelsons."

In this connection Mr. Clay referred to the eloquent and noble eulogium pronounced by Breckenridge in the House of Representatives on the announcement of his father's death.

Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had *spent his life in upholding*—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the whig standard as Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that Flag was no longer to be seen in the battle-field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckenridge were the candidates.

Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he had borne it. Thank God it died before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connexion with the matter.

Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old-line whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckenridge.

Mr. Clay was followed by another old-line whig, Mr. Hanson L. Penson, of Ohio, Alexander Walker, Col. Thomas B. Stevenson, another old-line whig, and Mr. Gerarty. Kentucky is sure for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

For the Gazette.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 25th, 1856.

To GEN. BOWMAN:

My dear sir—The occasional sight of your very interesting paper induces me to communicate the interest felt by the Democracy of our city in the result of the coming campaign. We have hardly yet made a commencement, yet there is that confident anticipation of success that renders our friends happy. It is not the happiness which makes them lie idle, but that which will make them put their shoulder to the wheel and work. Among us there are some Black Republicans, enough to induce them to form a ticket, which formation will render the State certain for Pennsylvania's favorite. Fillmore (*the sworn enemy to religious freedom,*) is a dead cock in the pit, gasping only in Maryland, and taking a short breath in Kentucky. North of Mason and Dixon's line he will not get a single vote. South of it, his association with *fanaticism*, and want of *true Americanism* in *principle*, will prevent his success. *Truly it is believed here* that in the electoral college he will not get a single vote. The confidence of our friends in the general result will make work in the campaign a source of pleasure, and when the campaign opens there will be more enthusiasm developed than has ever before been known. The *Union-loving* old line Whigs are with us. The office hunting old fogy whigs are in union with the church burning and *white necked fanatics*. The last named are associated through the lodges of their order with the rowdyism of our city, and will make a strong effort to stuff the ballot box. In this they can hardly succeed. Their watch-word now, however, is *we must carry the city.*" WE SHALL SEE. Most of those who embraced Know Nothingism from the Democratic ranks, have returned to the fold and are enthusiastic. The blood-suckers, who seek for nothing else than to stick themselves upon the public crib, are still with them—but both are upon their last legs. In your calculations do not pass over Maryland. Remember she is a law abiding State and sound for the Union. *The old line is not yet broken, her spirit is not yet dead.* I write not as a politician, but a lover of my country and her institutions, representing the feeling of the hard fisted Democracy, the bone and sinew of the Nation.

Garrison, on the American Union.

The following extracts from the 4th of July oration of Mr. Garrison, show the spirit and objects of this notorious abolition agitator, who is one of the leaders in the cause of "Fremont and Republicanism:"

To me, the path is plain. To-day I disown the American flag, as the symbol of unequalled hypocrisy and transcendant oppression, and, casting it into the broad Atlantic, defy all the waters thereof to wash out its bloody stains. To-day I renew my accusation against the American Constitution, that it is "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," which ought to be annulled now and forever. To-day I pronounce the American Union a league of despotism, to perpetuate which is a crime against our common humanity, and a sin against God. To-day I affirm the "Higher Law" to be the rightful and paramount law of the land, to the subversion of every statute, agreement and compromise, inimical to human freedom. To-day I stand outside of the tyrannical government, a seceder on principle, a revolutionist with Hancock, and Otis, and Warren, but upon a broader platform, with a loftier spirit, with better weapons, and for a nobler object.

* * * * * * *

Let us, then, to-day—rejecting as wild and chimerical, all suggestions, propositions, and contrivances for restraining slavery within its present limits, while extending constitutional protection to it in fifteen of the thirty-one States—register our pledge anew, before Heaven and the world, that we will do what in us lies to effect the eternal overthrow of this blood-stained Union, that thus our enslaved countrymen may find a sure deliverance, and we may no longer be answerable for their blood. Let us not be drawn off by any side issue in regard to Kan-as, nor be deluded by the cry of "*Liberty is national, slavery sectional*"—seeing it is the existence of Slavery which is the root of all our troubles, the cause of all our perils. Away, then, with all nostrums, concessions, compromises, expedients, truces, and the like! But one course is to be pursued—one object aimed at—one blow struck—"*The North must separate from the South*, and organize her own institutions on a sure basis.

THE BLACK-LINE PARTY.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, said in a speech in the House of Representatives on the 10th instant, that "nothing remained for that gentleman (Mr. Cob, of Georgia) but *to draw marginal lines of black around the constitution and write 'expunged' across its pages.*" Mr. Cobb's rebuke of the revolting sentiment was one of the noblest bursts of patriotic eloquence that ever honored the halls of Congress. He said: "*Sir, he who is prepared for the damnable deed may perform it.* It is no part of my duty, and finds no response in my heart. I prefer to guard and protect from *the assaults of treason and fanaticism this sacred legacy from our revolutionary fathers.*" It appears from the following, which we clip from the Bangor (Me.) Democrat, that the process of *expunging* has already been applied by Mr. Comins's party in Maine to the glorious flag of our country:

DISUNIONISM.—Hannibal Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill, and Charles W. Goddard, esq., of Danville, addressed a Fremont meeting at Norway on Monday, standing under an American flag, on which were only *sixteen stars.!*

Democratic Advocate.

The disunion flag, with sixteen stars only, still continues to float across the public highway in this village—an emblem of sectionalism, and a disgrace to the party who placed it there.—*Norway Advertiser.*

The Portland State of Maine has hung out a Fremont and Dayton flag, on which are only sixteen stars.

A salute of sixteen guns was fired at Portland the day Hamlin was nominated.

Only sixteen States were represented in the convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton.

These are significant signs of the disunion tendencies and feelings of the black republicans. They scarcely take any pains to disguise their hostility to the Union. Let those who love their country and desire to perpetuate the Union ponder these things, and then *do their duty.*

☞The Representative conferees for this District will meet in Bedford on Monday, Aug. 18, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to nominate candidates for the Legislature to be supported by the democratic party.

MARRIED:

At the Parsonage, July 24, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Mr. GETTIS GIPSON to Miss CATHARINE M. FLUKE both of Bedford county Pa.

On the 3d July, by Rev. John Shreve, Mr. HIRAM ROBINSON to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, both of Monroe Township, Pa.

DIED,

In this Borough, on the 10th ult. EDMUND D. son of Hiram and Mary Lentz, aged 3 years and 7 months. The deceased was a smart and interesting little boy, and was a favorite with those who knew him.

☞ The following named persons were the officers of the meeting at the Pole Raising in St. Clairsville:—President, John W. Crisman.—Vice Presidents, John W. Moore, Samuel Beckley, John Fichtor, Peter Riab, Henry Yount, Henry Kauffman, C. Mock, John Hoenstine, and Philip Stombaugh. Secretaries, M. Wertz, Esq. H. B. Mock.

☞ Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, of Pa., has been appointed Governor of Kansas, by President Pierce. The appointment meets with universal approbation.

☞ The Campmeeting for Bedford circuit will commence August 15th, in Brush Creek Valley, on the land belonging to Mr. Perry Barton one and a half miles from Rhom's Mill. J. A. Collins and other ministers are expected to be in attendance. G. W. BOUSE, P. C.

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!!

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In accordance with the desire of many democrats, the County Committee have determined to hold a series of meetings throughout the County at the times and places set forth below. It is hoped that the Township Committees will give full notice in their respective Townships, and that all good citizens, of whatever party, who love the Union and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it, will countenance these meetings by their presence. We can promise to all, as well to our adversaries as our friends, and those who are "halting between two opinions," a calm, temperate, and honest discussion of the great issues before the Country. In addition to the Speakers announced in the *Gazette* of last week, we expect the meetings to be addressed by Col. O. C. HARTLEY, formerly of the Bedford Bar, and now of Galveston, Texas.

West Providence, Monday, August 11, at the village of Bloody Run:
East Providence, Tuesday, August 12, at D. A. T. Black's:
Monroe, Wednesday, August 13, at Clearville:
Harrison, Wednesday, August 13, at Keyser's School House:
Southampton, Thursday, August 14, at Chenneysville.
Juniata, Thursday, August 14, at Buena Vista.
Colerain, Friday, August 15, at Rainsburg:
Londonderry, Friday, August 15, at Bridgeport:
C. Valley, Saturday, August 16, at Centerville:
St. Clair, Saturday, September 13, St. Clairsville:
Union, Tuesday, August 19, at Louisville.
Napier, Wednesday, August 20, at Schellsburg:
Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, Thursday, August 21, at Hopewell:
Middle Woodberry, Friday, August 22, at the village of Woodberry:
South Woodberry, Saturday, August 23, at Pattonsville:

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, either as heirs, creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office and they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Friday the 5th day of September next for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper:

The account of Amos Wertz adm'r. of Mary Statler late of Juniata Township dec'd.
The account of Jos B Noble Esq Exe'r of the last Will &c of Jacob Working late of South Woodberry township dec'd.
The account of O E Shannon Esq Guardian of the minor children of Solomon Rice late of Southampton township dec'd.
The account of Jesse Blackburn Exe'r of the last Will &c of Levi Lamburn late of St Clair township dec'd.
The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of John Feight minor son of John Feight late of Colerain township dec'd.
The account of John Burger adm'r of Susan Burger late of South Woodberry township dec'd.
The account of John Mower Esq Guardian of Victoria E. Tate one of the minor children of Wm Tate dec'd.
The account of David Shafer one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Henry Shafer late of Colerain township dec'd.
The account of John Cessna Esq one of the Exec's of the last Will &c of Baltzer Morgart late of West Providence township dec'd.
The account of Samuel Blackburn adm'r of Daniel W Blackburn late of St Clair Township dec'd.
The account of Adam Stayer adm'r of Mary Stayer late of South Woodberry township dec'd.
The account of Henry P Diehl and Wm England adm'rs of Isaac Bingaman late of Colerain township dec'd.
The account of Geo H Spang Esq adm'r of Elias S Hook late of Cumberland Valley township dec'd.
The account of Samuel Carn Esq adm'r of Mary Sammell late of St Clair township dec'd.
The account of Francis Donahoe adm'r of James Donahoe late of Southampton township dec'd.
The account of Jacob Carper and David Stonerook adm'rs of Jacob Smith late of Middle Woodberry township dec'd.
The account of Jacob S Brumbaugh adm'r of Jacob Biddle late of South Woodberry township dec'd.
The account of John S Holsinger one of the executors of Christian Mock late of St. Clair township dec'd.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*
Aug. 8, 1856.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day) 1856.

Geo Mullen vs J Patterson et al
J S Morrison's adm'rs vs Crysher & Thomas
Saml S Stuckey vs Henry Keyser
G W Figart vs Griffith & Thomas
M M'Eldowney vs Saml Williams et al
J Patton et al vs E Lockart
C Colfelt vs Saml Amich
Jno Brideham vs same
A J Dunlap et al vs Asa Duval
Saml Davis vs John James
D Patterson use vs S Vondersmith
Jas Reynolds vs S M Barclay's adm'rs
Philip Weisel's adm'r vs E L Anderson Esq
Hohman & Cristy vs H & B Rail Road Co
Wood & Devereux vs John Figart
M Barthelow vs Jacob Hipple
H F Rohm vs Edward B Trout
Isaac Lipple vs F Hohman
Edward B Trout vs Saml Taylor
Henry Johnson vs Joseph Leasure
Jacob Stockenius vs Danl B Troutman Esq
Isaac C Miller vs H G Hammers
Joshua Filler vs Saml Williams
John Dasher vs James Entriken
Joseph Harbaugh vs John Harbaugh et al
William Smith vs Charles Smith
Isaac Hull's adm'r's vs John Hull
James Moorehead et al vs Christopher Naugle

D. WASHABAUGH, *Register.*
Aug. 8, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS

AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
August 8, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 1st day of September, 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of unimproved Mountain Land containing 400 acres more or less adjoining lands of Campbell Hendrickson William Gillin and others situate in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of William Hemming.

In the hands of administrator all the right title and interest of Robert Stewart dec'd in and to a tract of land containing 400 acres more or less on the top of Martin Hill and being unimproved situate and lying partly in Colerain and partly in Southampton townships Bedford County adjoining lands of John Cessna Esq in right of Mary Wiland on the north lands in right of Sebastian Kegg on the south lands in right of Jacob Whetstone on the east lands in right of Jacob Wiland on the west and taken in execution as the property of Robert Stewart dec'd.

All the right title and interest of defendant John Herr supposed to be the undivided half of a tract of land containing 21 acres and 16 perches more or less adjoining lands of Michael Moses Rebecca Sleek John Wolf and others situate in St Clair township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Herr.

Also one tract of land containing 105 acres more or less about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and kitchen attached and double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of James Allison Esq Jesse Blackburn and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Nathan Garretson.

Also one tract of land containing 110 acres more or less about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands of John Sills Johnathan Miller Augustus Greenawalt and others situate in Napier township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Maria Taylor.

Also one lot of ground in the Town of Woodberry fronting 60 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodberry turnpike road and extending back about 200 feet to lands of George R. Barndollar with a two story roughcast Tavern House Store room and frame stable thereon erected and as No 5 in general plan of said Town adjoining lot of Dr. Samuel Smith on the north and lot of Samuel J Castner on the south situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Schneebly.

Also one lot of ground containing about one acre more or less with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Henry Kauffman John Bowser and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Appleman.

Also all of Defendants interest in and to a tract of land containing 90 acres more or less about 45 acres cleared and under fence with 2 two story log houses spring houses and 2 double log barns thereon erected also two apple orchards thereon adjoining lands of Edward Ward now John Keeffe's heirs on the east Jacob Sleek now George Ickes on the west and Peter Long in right of William Swagar on the south and now in possession of Andrew Adams Mary Bowen and George Ickes and taken in execution as the property of Ann Anderson David Robb & Wife Jane Anderson now Jane Morehead defts situate in St Clair township Bedford county.

Also all of defendant Samuel Sloans right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 75 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with an old Cabin house thereon erected adjoining lands of Rachel and Margaret Dotton Wm T Daugherty Edward B Trout and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Sloan.

Also all the right title and interest of Joseph H Harbaugh in the following property to wit one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less about 60 acres of which is cleared and under fence with 2 one and a half story log houses log barn log stable and other out buildings thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Thomas Allison George C Davis William Barefoot and others situate in St Clair township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of George H. Harbaugh. HUGH MOORE,
Aug. 8, 1856. *Sheriff.*

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the judges of the said Court—

On Motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, deceased, to wit: Sarah Sparks, a sister, residing in Bedford County, Hannah, a sister intermarried with Solomon Hollar, residing in Bedford County, Joseph Sparks, a brother, residing in Bureau County, Illinois; Jonas Sparks, a brother, residing in Rock Island Co., Illinois; Mary, a Sister, the widow of Baltzer Morgart, deceased, residing in Bedford County, Delilah, a sister, intermarried with Uriah Hughes, residing in Bedford County, Rachel, a sister, intermarried with Moses Kennard residing in Athens County, Ohio; Solomon, a brother residing in Bedford County, and the issue of John, a deceased brother, to wit:—Sarah Sparks, residing in Rock Island County, Illinois and Rachel Sparks, Uriah H. Sparks, Delilah Sparks, William Sparks, Jonas Sparks, and John Sparks, all residing in Bedford County, and all being minors, all of whom, except Sarah, have for their Guardian William States, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday first day of Sept. A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, undisposed of, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of Said County, directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of Said Court at Bedford this 13th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—Hugh Moore, Sheriff.
August 8, 1856.

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.
August 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 9th day of May A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On Motion of John Cessna Esq. the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Nathan Tredwell, late of Harrison Township (now Juniatta) deceased, to wit:—John Tredwell, and James Tredwell, both residing in Bedford County, Harriet Tredwell, who sold her interest to James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger, residing in Bedford County, Miller Tredwell, residing in Somerset County, Mary, intermarried with Alvy Boylan, residing in Bedford County, all of whom, except James S. Hinchman and Elizabeth B. Metzger alienees of Harriet Tredwell, have sold their interest in the real estate of said decedent to John Tredwell aforesaid, and Mulford Tredwell, who died leaving issue six children, to wit:—Nathan, Sophia, intermarried with F. B. Hill, John, Andrew, Mary and Phoebe, all residing so far as can be ascertained outside of the limits of Bedford County—to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, first day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford the 9th day of May A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*
Aug. 8, 1856.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1856, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, to wit:—William Blair, Archibald Blair, and John Blair, all residing in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, Elijah P. Blair residing in Lee county Iowa, Charity intermarried with Nathan Bortz residing in Bedford County Penna., James Blair residing in Bedford county Penna.. and Mary intermarried with Nathan Perdew residing in Lee County Iowa, to be and appear at the Orphan's Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the first Monday first day of September, A. D. 1856, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court at Bedford the 14th day of May, A. D. 1856.

D. WASHABAUGH, *Clerk.*

Attest—HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*
Aug. 8, 1856.

STRAY HOG.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living near Rainsburg, about the 1st of May last, a White and Black spotted Sow, both ears off by dogs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HIRAM SMITH.
Aug. 1, 1856.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata Township, in the County of Bedford, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment immediately.

HENRY G. GEYER,
Administrator.
Juniata Tp. Aug. 1, 1856.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the next session of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of August inst.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN POLLOCK.
Aug. 1, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.
June 20, 1856—6m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, May 2, 1856.

STORE PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his store property at West End. It is DECIDEDLY one of the best country locations for business in Bedford County, being situated on the Glade Turnpike at the crossings of four public thoroughfares, and in the midst of a good timber country, within 7 miles of the Connellsville Rail Road. The improvements consist of a store-room, with a comfortable and convenient dwelling attached—stabling and warehouse, with other necessary out-buildings, together with a blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, also 16 acres of Land, or more if required. This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms. Possession can be had on the 1st day of October. For further particulars apply to Robert Fyan, Bedford, or the subscriber at Juniata Mills, Bedford County, Pa.

LEWIS N. FYAN.
July 11, 1856.

MORE

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES

AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.—

T. R. GETTYS, JR.
June 6, 1856.

NEW STORE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

PATENT

WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.
June 6, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,

MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.
July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.
June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.
July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.
Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Agent Wanted.

A Responsible Agent wanted to canvass the County of Bedford for a permanent and responsible Insurance Co., to whom good inducements will be offered.

Address D. S.—Box 142, York, Pa.
July 18, 1856.—*

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.
July 18, 1856.

Dividend.

A dividend of one per cent, on the capital stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co., has been declared by the managers payable on the 1st August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.
July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.
July 18, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.
May 16, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
July 25, 1856.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires' MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

SCHOOL!

GEO. SIGAFOOS, thankful for the patronage received in the past, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence the 2d *Quarter* of his School, on the 11th day of August next, in the Lecture-room of the Lutheran Church, which will be neatly fitted up for that purpose. No pains will be spared to advance his pupils in their studies, and strict attention will be given to their morals and health. Terms of tuition per quarter as heretofore. Primary $3,00—Pratical $3,50—Mathematics and Natural Sciences $4.00.

July 25, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Brown.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use. GEO. BLYMIRE.
July 11, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
July 11, 1856.

Look Out.

All persons tresspassing upon the farm of the subscriber, in Colerain Township, either by fishing, hunting, taking or knocking down fruit or in any other manner, are notified that they will certainly be prosecuted under the late Act of Assembly without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble.

PHILIP LITTLE.
Aug. 1, 1856.*

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Dog-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DERECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23. 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.